

in this city, Charles Morgan, of a new other Scrip- per devoted at Dutch de- defendant, in a no- of "Biblical" and claims counsel only A. Foster, of New York, city had present dur- in quait- bidden to ac- scite, on 1:

it supposed it not collecting from an in- from of a method

led, and was his book on "The Liberator"—its cir- Also and denon- the cross- show that Mr. Judge Morgan Foster replied in the au- and free coun- and opin- of the term; and what Mr. deuce to show

He thought of Moses; that from God, but that such untried only as common- and ridica- of the doctrine of

have an op- was leav- other abso- in his youth, any age had. prove that he no different in the Mr. Porter, and Mr. Van Mr. Sawyer whether Mr. Christians, was la-

He called to the defense of the "Re- section, and he said this doctrine; radical change had not cor- him. He of the atone- ment, as an instantane- holly, but he did not

He did not sense of the gen- was a blessing posing counsel for that "Lib- etc., he now that he the ques- the ques- of his book, "The Liberator," he had written for his client and his religious

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THE LIBERATOR

—IN PUBLISHED—

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

22 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, in advance.

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year, if payment is made in advance.

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relating to the publication of the paper are to be

directed, (post paid), to the General Agent.

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sylvanian, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are

authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the

paper, viz:—WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDWARD QUINCY,

JOHN JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 47.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1717.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN 1861.

The following is a copy of another letter from the

Jefferson Davis correspondence:—

STUEBELAND, NEAR EDGEFIELD, June 16, 1861.

[Confidential.] My dear Colonel:—The looker on

can sometimes see more than the gamster, such

being your situation at this time in reference to our

affairs in South Carolina. I hope I may appeal to

you for counsel and suggestions. Our people are

very much in earnest, but there is fear of division

and intestine contest. An issue has been made be-

fore the people, making it imperative on our con-

vention to put South Carolina on the trial of sepa-

rate secession. How will this more affect the par-

ty of true men in your State? Will it help you, or

will it impair the strength or interfere with the on-

ward movements of the State's rights parties in other

States? I believe this State could be induced to

make any sacrifice for the common cause of those

who contend that the general government is a con-

stitution, and not a consolidated government. If it

is of the latter character, the Southern States are

doomed to degraded subordination. They can hold

their rights by no other means than secession. Should

South Carolina move alone, without the as-

surance from her neighbors of cooperation, she will,

I fear, make a vain sacrifice. Give me your opinion

confidentially as to the course she should pursue, so

as far as she may affect the interest of other South-

ern States.

Do write freely. Believe me, yours, with the

highest respect.

A. P. BUTLER.

Col. Jefferson Davis, Mississippi.

P. S. I wrote to you at Jackson, supposing that

a letter will reach from that place, as soon as from

any other.

BEECHER ATTACKS THE IRISH IN LIVER-

POOL.

Beecher has been delivering a soaping address at

Liverpool, for the comfort of the English Abolition-

ists, who send out privateers to prey upon American

commerce. In it he charged upon the Irish the out-

rages committed upon the colored people. It was,

he said, their work "entirely." This proved high-

ly acceptable to his hearers in Philharmonic Hall.

This fellow is an ignorant and infamous scoundrel.

There is no falsehood which he will scruple at utter-

ing for the purpose of winning over the English to the

side of the Abolitionists in this country. How such

a fellow can be allowed to retain the position of

a preacher even in a Protestant pulpit, is beyond

our comprehension; for he is a liar, and the truth

is not in him. He labored long and hard to show

that the American whites in the Free States never

treated the colored race badly, or allowed them to

be so treated by others. Now, every man here

knows that, if there is anything which the Yankee

more heartily loathes than another, it is the negro,

as he is found among us. They are never regarded

as moral and social equals, under any circumstances.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher does not so regard

them or treat them. A portion of his audience

seemed to see through his attempt to humbug, and

interrupted him by calls of "soap, soap!"

Boston Pilot.

A SODKDOLOGER FOR BEECHER.

The rector of Liverpool has sent the following let-

ter to the Secretary of the Emancipation Society:

CHILWELL, Oct. 10, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, requesting me to

inform my congregation that Mr. H. W. Beecher

"will deliver a lecture in the Philharmonic Hall, on

the American war and emancipation." I beg to in-

form you that I decline to invite my congregation to

attend a lecture on that subject of "emancipation,"

which Lord Brougham, in my opinion justly, calls a

"hollow present, designed to produce a slave insur-

rection."

I return you the platform ticket you have sent me,

not intending to attend the lecture, being of

opinion that persons professing to be ministers of

a merciful God, the author of peace and love of

concord, might be better employed than in advocat-

ing a fratricidal war, accompanied by atrocities

which, as Lord Brougham says again, "Christian

times have seen nothing to equal, and at which the

whole world stands in just incredulity."

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL,

Rector of Liverpool.

MR. ROBERT TRIMBLE.

GENERAL BUTLER NOT A DEMOCRAT.

General Butler takes ground that "the rebel States

must be regarded as destroyed." He knows that there

is no such thing in fact, in theory, in any way, as

"rebel States." This is a fiction of his brain, the

brain of those agreeing with him. States cannot

rebel, but the people may. The people South have

rebelled, but the States have not. A State cannot

commit the crime of treason, nor can it be punished

for the crime of treason. He and Sumner are abler

than Burke, for Burke did not know how to frame

an indictment against a whole people. They have

framed one, and found the people guilty of the

charge, have pronounced sentence, and intend to

use the armies of the North, the Democratic armies

of the North, to carry out their sentence into execu-

tion. They intend to destroy the States South; they

intend to force their own laws, conceived in the

brain of Sumner Hall, upon the people of the South.

This is not Democracy; it is not the Democracy be-

lieved in and taught by the great fathers of history;

therefore, Gen. Butler is not a Democrat, in the

broad sense of the term.

Neither is he a Democrat in the narrower sense

of the issues of the day. The Democrats of to-day

believe in law, in the supremacy of the old Con-

stitution, in the value of the old Union; but Gen. Bu-

tler does not. The Democrats of to-day believe that

under no circumstances, proclamation emancipation

martial law over loyal States, placing voters under

military surveillance, arbitrary arrest without legal

accusation, and all the brood of heresies accompany-

ing these, are detrimental to the Republic, danger-

ous to the people; but Gen. Butler believes they are

its only salvation. We deal in generalities, though

they are not glittering. But they are specific enough

to tell the people. The people understand them. Then is

not a mis-erable sham, this pretence that, in any sense

of the term, he is a Democrat? Let the people be

deceived. Gen. Butler has been met by the tempter,

and he has fallen.—Boston Post.

If there is one crime greater than another for

which the abolition party will be called upon to an-

swer at the bar of heaven and on the page of his-

tory, it is the crime of inhuman cruelty to negroes.

—African News

Selections.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In response to the call of the Governor, the Legis-

lature assembled at the State House at noon on

Wednesday, last week. Thirty-two Senators and a

very large number of the Representatives were pre-

sent. In the House, Speaker Bullock made some

patriotic remarks, which were received with applause

from the members and a large crowd of spectators

in attendance. At half past twelve, the two branch-

es met in Convention, and the Governor soon after

came in and delivered his message, setting forth the

reasons for convening an extra session.

The Governor states that it has been represented

to him by recruiting officers, as well as citizens and

magistrates, that the bounties now authorized do

not offer sufficient inducements to enable the quota

of troops called for from Massachusetts to be raised

in the time specified. He says that the colored vol-

unteers, in addition to all other pay, allow-

ances, bounties and advantages hitherto enjoyed.

He is not of opinion that any increase of the bounty

paid in advance is the measure needful or even de-

sirable for the procurement of real soldiers and hon-

est service, but a compensation to be based upon

the service actually rendered in the army, reason-

ably proportioned to the rewards of peaceful indus-

try at home. This offer he would hold out, not only

to recruits for the new contingent, but to all future

recruits, emphatically including all those enlisted

men, belonging to any of the Massachusetts regiments

or batteries who may, under the authority of the

President, re-enlist for an additional term.

Gov. Andrew concludes his patriotic message as

follows:—

GENTLEMEN.—One other subject only claims con-

sideration at the present moment. It is kindred to

that which is the special object of the session. It

is the just payment, according to their enlistment

and their rights as soldiers,—of the Fifty-fourth and

Fifty-fifth regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers.

To my own mind, the right of these men, under the

existing statutes, to the lawful pay and allowances

of volunteers is demonstrably clear. But if it is

doubtful, it is agreed, I believe, in all quarters, that

it will be the duty and the pleasure of Congress to

authorize an early opportunity to prevent, by pos-

itive legislation, the continuance of that doubt.

Meantime I must embrace the earliest occasion to

invoke the Legislature of Massachusetts to render

justice to the men of these regiments, beyond the

possibility of a doubt, by the appropriation of the

needed means out of our own treasury, until the

National Congress or the Executive Department

shall correct the error. The employment of colored

men as soldiers, usually regarded as the formation

of these regiments as a mere experiment, has now be-

come a fact of universal acceptance. The good con-

duct in camp, the promptness in drill, the aptness

to learn, the cheerful, enthusiastic and persistent

valor of these colored volunteers of Massachusetts is

due, in the largest measure, to the existing confi-

dence of the people in the capacity of colored Ameri-

cans to do military service, and the favor which they

are everywhere receiving. I have the most authen-

tic testimony that "your (our) infantry regiments

have settled the question of the colored man's fitness

for infantry service." But I remember with burn-

ing shame, that the men of the Fifty-fourth Mas-

sachusetts, who held the right of the advance on that

terrible night of the 18th of July, in the assault on

Fort Wagner,—led by that gallant young Ameri-

can, "whose spotless life, whose chivalrous character,

and whose heroic death, there is no marble wall

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CO. PLEASANT STREET.

The experiment of a Special Hospital for Lying-In patients and the Diseases of Women has now been under way, in Boston, for nearly two years. It has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of those interested in the demand for admission having often exceeded the capacity of the building temporarily in use.

has thereon been deemed to establish the institution on a permanent basis; and, as its benefits are for the community at large, to seek from that community cooperation and material aid, in the firm belief that the usefulness of the institution has now been fully proved, and necessity for a building more appropriate to its purposes made evident.

The advantages of a separate hospital for the diseases of men are obvious. While these diseases are often of a character requiring the utmost skill in diagnosis and treatment, an essential element in the success of the treatment is in the absence of all disturbing causes, mental and physical, foremost among which rank the varied excitements and excitements of a large general Hospital, the necessary publicity attaching to its wards, and the inevitable variety of cares and interests there obtaining.

The Directors and Trustees therefore appeal to all benevolent persons for their aid in erecting a building especially adapted for the purposes required. Their call is made not upon women alone, who might seem more especially interested in this institution, — exclusively for women, — to obviate these and other objections, hitherto made by patients against entering a general Hospital, and thus do more than a general Hospital possibly can towards lessening the present high rate of female mortality.

It is not intended or desired to erect a large and costly

It is estimated that a building costing \$35,000 will accommodate these ends. As much more will be necessary to establish thirty-five free beds upon a permanent foundation.

Miss LUCY GODDARD, *President*.
Mrs. EDNAH D. CHENEY, *Secretary*.
FRED. W. G. MAY, *Treasurer*.
GEO. WM. BOND, *Auditor*.
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Dr. HORATIO R. STORER, *Attending Surgeon.*
Dr. LUCY E. SEWALL, *Resident Physician.*
Dr. JOHN WARE, *Consulting Physician.*
Dr. JOHN CABOT, *Consulting Surgeon.*

New England Hospital for Women and Children,
60 Pleasant Street, Boston, Oct. 1, 1863.

THE FRIENDS OF THE COLORED REGIMENTS.
The Committee appointed to procure funds for the 54th and 55th regiments appeal to their friends for further aid. For well-known reasons, these soldiers have received no pay; we are therefore frequently called upon to furnish support to their families. Our treasury needs to be replenished.

for this purpose. We also desire that some suitable present may be given to the members of these regiments. Thanksgiving day, Their courage and conduct entitle them to every mark of esteem; and reminding you of the blood so bravely shed at Fort Wayne, we ask for such aid as shall enable us to provide something for the comfort of these noble men,

for the support of their wives and children.
J. H. STEPHENSON,
Treasurer for the Committee.
2 Aroh street, Nov. 9, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those who want an easy
and profitable business should send for

"FIFTY METHODS OF MAKING MONEY";
 book containing over fifty valuable secrets. Sent, post-
 paid, to any address on the receipt of 25 cents.
 Address, F. A. FOSTER, Troy, N. Y.
 Nov. 13.—3t

ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE—Three complete
of the (London) **ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE** are for
; application to be made to **SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 271**
Washington Street, Boston. *Price*,—three dollars each.
work covers a period of more than ten years, ending

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.—The invaluable Tract, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way Safe Way," can be had at the *Liberator* office, whole or retail. Price—\$6 per hundred : ten cents, single.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor *Clark's School Visitor*, would make a few additional engagements

ture the coming winter. His themes are popular and topical. He may be addressed at the *Visitor* Office, 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. 3t.

WYMOUTH.—PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture in Universalist church in Weymouth, on Sunday evening

GROVELAND. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will lecture at the Congregational Church, Groveland, on Sunday afternoon next, the 22d, to commence at the usual hour of nine. Subject—"The Rebellion and the Black Man."

MARRIED—In this city, on the 29th ultimo, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. OTTO DRESEL to Miss ANNA KING, daughter of the late Ellis Gray Loring, Esq.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.
SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By
NELL PHILLIPS. Library edition, \$2.25; Trade
ion, \$1.50; People's edition, \$1.
HOSPITAL SKETCHES. By Miss I. M. Alcott

II. TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE: a Biography and Autobiography. \$1.25.

VI. **THE BLACK MAN.** By William Wells Brown.
00.
Circulars containing criticisms of these publications sent
any address, free.

Any of these books will be sent by mail, postage paid,
receipt of price. R. F. WALLCUT,
Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington St., Boston.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and

the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Messrs. H. B. Stanwood & Co., now Messrs. Shreve, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and he is now prepared to do any manner of

JOBGING ON GAS FIXTURES,

in the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and
 at up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleaned, leaks stop-
 ped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds
 furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the
 approved kinds.

Particular attention given to *Lighting up for Parties.*
 Shop under the Marlboro' Hotel. Orders may be left at
 111½ Devonshire St.

Messrs. Hall & Bowen's Provision Co., 132 Charles street
 Boston. NELSON L. PERKINS.
 Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.
 Oct. 30—1y

M. H. HARDY,
 DRESS MAKING ROOMS

DRESS-MAKING ROOMS,
 No. 10, Oliver Place,
 at of Essex Street, between }
 Oxford and Edinboro' Sts., } BOSTON.
 Sept. 23. ti

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